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THE SIMPLIFIED AND BRIEF DEPICTION OF PECULIARITIES OF KANT'S PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract: *Immanuel Kant, an influential figure in philosophy, is known for his groundbreaking work that bridged the gap between rationalism and empiricism. As it is known, students usually collide with difficulties in understanding it, hence this article the aimed to deliver his messages and suppositions in far more simple way. Additionally, this paper intended to elucidate the unique characteristics and notable contributions of Kant's philosophy in a clear and accessible manner, shedding light on the key aspects that define his philosophical framework.*

Keywords: *epistemology, philosophy, critique, ethics. metaphysics, mind, antinomies, judgements*

INTRODUCTION

Kant's notable contributions to epistemology lie in his exploration of the human mind's activity in shaping and structuring our experiences. Through his work, he outlined the concept of a priori knowledge, asserting that certain knowledge is independent of experience and is a result of the mind's cognitive structure. This perspective introduced the distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments, revolutionizing philosophical approaches to knowledge acquisition.

Kant's metaphysical inquiries centered on the concept of the "noumenal" and the "phenomenal" realm. He argued that while we can understand the world as it appears to us (the phenomenal realm), the true nature of things (the noumenal realm) remains beyond our perceptual capacities. This critical distinction introduced a new perspective on the limits of human cognition and our relationship to the external world.

In the realm of ethics, Kant's deontological approach emphasized moral duties, emphasizing the importance of acting in accordance with rational and moral imperatives, independent of personal desires. The notion of the categorical imperative—a principle advocating for universal ethical standards—has continued to be a foundational concept in ethics and remains a cornerstone of Kantian ethical thought.

Kant's contributions to aesthetics broadened philosophical inquiries beyond traditional logical and ethical domains. He detailed the subjective nature of aesthetic judgment, and he identified the concept of the "sublime", encapsulating the experience of awe and overwhelming magnitude. This expanded understanding of aesthetic experience resonates across disciplines, influencing discussions in art, literature, and cultural studies.

MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Immanuel Kant, a professor at the University of Königsberg, where he taught logic, physics, mathematics and philosophy, is rightfully considered the founder of German classical philosophy.

KANT'S WORK IS CONVENTIONALLY DIVIDED INTO PERIODS:

Pre-critical (before 1770) – supporter of the ideas of natural scientific materialism. The center of his interests were problems of cosmology, mechanics and physical geography.

Critical (after 1770) – creation of an original “critical” philosophy.

In the pre-critical period, Kant took the position of natural-scientific materialism. His interests focused on problems of cosmology, mechanics, anthropology and physical geography. Under the influence of Newton, Kant formed his views on space and the world as a whole.

During the critical period, Kant was occupied with problems of knowledge, ethics, aesthetics, and the logic of social philosophy. During this period, three fundamental treatises by I. Kant appeared, namely:

"Critique of Pure Reason" explores the problem of the limits of reliable knowledge.

“Critique of Practical Reason”, in which I. Kant explores the problems of ethics. In this treatise, I. Kant also touches on the problem of human freedom.

“Critique of the Power of Judgment”, in which I. Kant analyzes the aesthetic attitude to the world from a theological perspective.

I. Kant believed that a person’s spiritual interests are expressed in the following questions:

What do I know?

What should I do?

What can I hope for?

These three questions taken together can lead to the fourth (main) question: what is a person? The answers to these questions should be given by the components of the philosophical system that I. Kant built:

- the answer to the first question is given in metaphysics, that is, in philosophy;
- on the second - in ethics, the science of morality;
- the third - in religion and the fourth - in anthropology.

At the center of his philosophy is man, whom he considers active and active.

I. Kant's theory of knowledge

In the theory of knowledge, Kant acts as an agnostic. He claims that it is impossible to know the real world, the surrounding reality. Immanuel Kant's predecessors cited the fact that it is impossible to know the infinite world as the main arguments for the unknowability of the world. which is also changeable, a finite set of human feelings, each of which, in turn, is also limited. (since it is infinite and also changeable

Kant puts forward the hypothesis that the cause of the difficulties of cognition is not the object - the real world, but the subject of cognitive activity - a person, or rather, his mind. The capabilities of the mind are limited; as soon as it tries to go beyond its own limits, it encounters insoluble contradictions. I. Kant identifies four such contradictions, which he calls antinomies.

1. The world is finite - the world is infinite.

2. Every complex substance is made up of simple parts—nothing is simple.

3. There is freedom in the world - there is no freedom in the world, but only causality reigns.

4. There is a first cause of the world (God) - there is no first cause of the world.

The presence of antinomies, according to Kant, is proof of the limitations of the human mind in knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Immanuel Kant's philosophy represents a watershed moment in the development of modern philosophical thought. His rigorously argued inquiries into the nature of knowledge, metaphysical realities, ethical imperatives, and the nature of beauty have left an indelible mark on philosophical discourse. This abstract has offered an accessible overview of Kant's distinct contributions, aiming to bring clarity to his profound and influential philosophical framework.

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